

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our [technical manual](#).

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

### Nurse Family Partnership for low-income families

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: The Nurse Family Partnership program provides intensive visitation by nurses during a woman's pregnancy and the first two years after birth; the program was developed by Dr. David Olds. The goal is to promote the child's development and provide support and instructive parenting skills to the parents. The program is designed to serve low-income, at-risk pregnant women bearing their first child.

#### Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$12,363	Benefit to cost ratio	\$2.73
Taxpayers	\$9,463	Benefits minus costs	\$16,956
Other	\$9,116	Probability of a positive net present value	76 %
Other indirect	(\$4,198)		
Total	\$26,743		
Costs	(\$9,788)		
Benefits minus cost	\$16,956		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

## Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$699	\$2,088	\$349	\$3,137
Labor market earnings (test scores)	\$3,687	\$1,573	\$1,946	\$0	\$7,206
Child abuse and neglect	\$571	\$180	\$0	\$90	\$841
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	(\$52)	\$0	(\$26)	(\$79)
K-12 special education	\$0	(\$505)	\$0	(\$252)	(\$757)
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (educational attainment)	(\$13)	\$104	(\$78)	\$52	\$65
Subtotals	\$4,245	\$1,999	\$3,956	\$213	\$10,414
From secondary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$386	\$1,414	\$193	\$1,993
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	\$13,881	\$5,921	\$7,326	\$0	\$27,128
Public assistance	(\$847)	\$2,686	\$0	\$0	\$1,838
Health care (educational attainment)	(\$229)	\$1,776	(\$1,329)	\$888	\$1,107
Subtotals	\$12,805	\$10,768	\$7,412	\$1,081	\$32,066
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	(\$4,687)	(\$3,305)	(\$2,253)	(\$5,492)	(\$15,736)
Totals	\$12,363	\$9,463	\$9,116	(\$4,198)	\$26,743

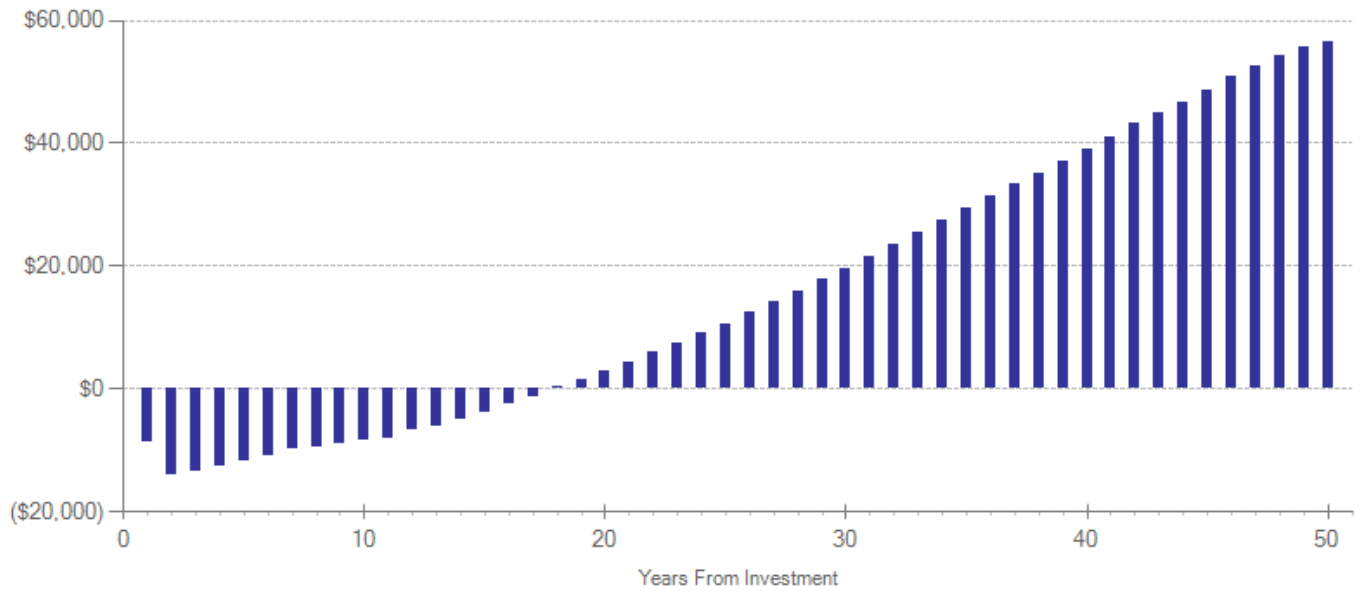
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$5,383	1.68	2007	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$9,788)
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2007	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Average annual expenditures per family and average length of service provided by Kristen Rogers at Nurse Family Partnership, Northwest Regional Office July, 08.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).

**Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)**



**Meta-Analysis of Program Effects**

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Secondary	2	-0.262	0.369	0.479	-0.053	0.369	31	-0.053	0.369	41
Crime	Primary	1	-0.700	0.214	0.001	-0.175	0.214	15	-0.160	0.228	19
High school graduation	Primary	1	0.039	0.160	0.807	0.010	0.160	19	0.010	0.160	19
High school graduation	Secondary	2	0.097	0.088	0.271	0.097	0.088	23	0.097	0.088	23
Test scores	Primary	2	0.132	0.065	0.042	0.132	0.065	5	0.078	0.038	17
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	1	-0.881	0.215	0.000	-0.220	0.215	15	-0.220	0.215	17
K-12 grade repetition	Primary	1	0.140	0.125	0.262	0.140	0.125	12	0.140	0.125	17
K-12 special education	Primary	1	0.288	0.158	0.068	0.288	0.158	12	0.288	0.158	17
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	Primary	1	-0.218	0.087	0.013	-0.218	0.087	12	-0.092	0.037	17
Public assistance	Secondary	3	-0.166	0.117	0.157	-0.086	0.117	28	-0.086	0.117	38
Substance abuse	Secondary	3	-0.274	0.310	0.378	-0.071	0.310	28	-0.071	0.310	38
Employment	Secondary	3	0.120	0.089	0.176	0.085	0.089	26	0.085	0.089	36

## Intensive family preservation services (Homebuilders(c))

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Intensive Family Preservation Services are short-term, home-based crisis intervention services that emphasize placement prevention. The original program, Homebuilders®, was developed in 1974 in Federal Way, Washington. The program emphasizes contact with the family within 24 hours of the crisis, staff accessibility round the clock, small caseload sizes, service duration of four to six weeks, and provision of intensive, concrete services and counseling. These programs are intended to prevent removal of a child from his or her biological home (or to promote his or her return to that home) by improving family functioning. For this analysis, we have presented the effects of all such programs together.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$2,939	Benefit to cost ratio	\$4.50
Taxpayers	\$8,768	Benefits minus costs	\$11,718
Other	\$893	Probability of a positive net present value	100 %
Other indirect	\$2,472		
Total	\$15,073		
Costs	(\$3,354)		
Benefits minus cost	\$11,718		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$94	\$275	\$47	\$416
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	\$1,152	\$492	\$569	\$0	\$2,213
Child abuse and neglect	\$1,770	\$81	\$0	\$41	\$1,891
Out-of-home placement	\$0	\$8,008	\$0	\$4,021	\$12,029
K-12 special education	\$0	\$44	\$0	\$22	\$65
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (major depression)	\$17	\$50	\$49	\$25	\$142
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,684)	(\$1,684)
Totals	\$2,939	\$8,768	\$893	\$2,472	\$15,073

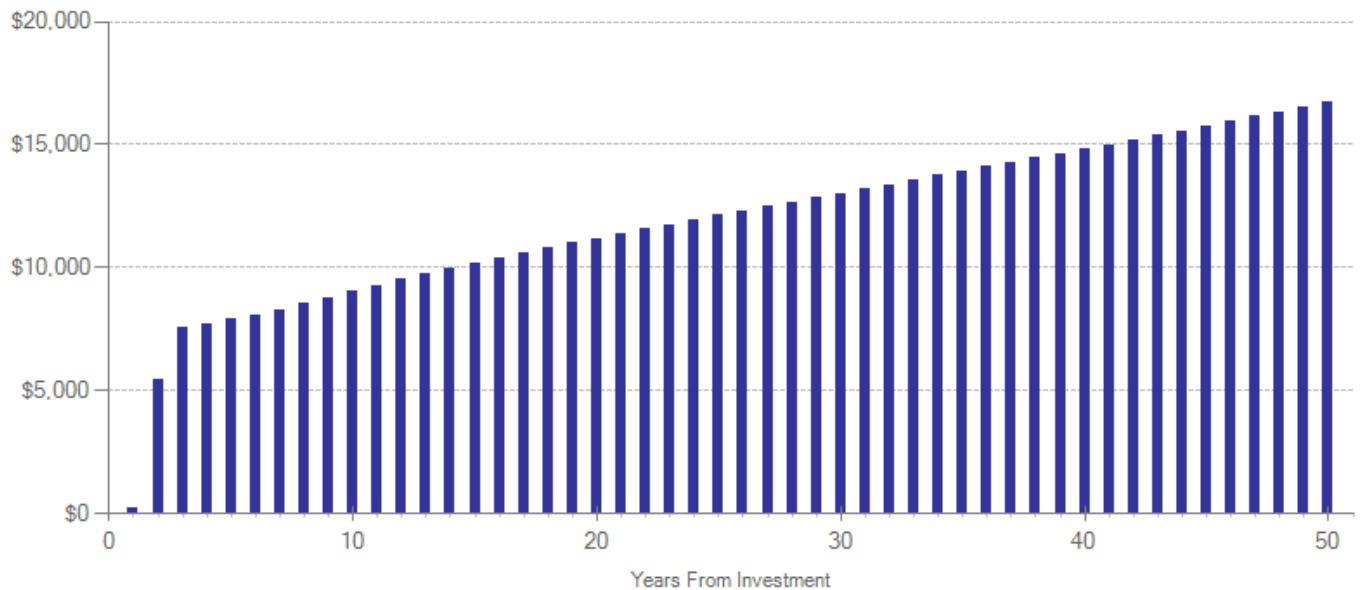
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$3,547	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$3,354)
Comparison costs	\$392	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Program costs per family provided by DSHS Children's Administration, 2008. The Institute adjusted for multiple children per family. Comparison group costs calculated based on social worker time.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).

### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	2	-0.231	0.114	0.044	-0.187	0.114	11	-0.187	0.114	17
Out-of-home placement	Primary	4	-0.553	0.148	0.000	-0.438	0.148	11	-0.438	0.148	17

# Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for families in the child welfare system

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: PCIT in child welfare populations has been successfully tested with addition of a group motivational component to increase engagement and success of the parent. As in standard PCIT, a therapist directly observes a parent and child through a one-way mirror, and provides direct coaching to the parent through a radio earphone. The focus is building the skills of the parent to more positively interact with the child and manage his or her behavior.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$6,696	Benefit to cost ratio	\$7.36
Taxpayers	\$2,814	Benefits minus costs	\$10,044
Other	\$2,069	Probability of a positive net present value	100 %
Other indirect	\$47		
Total	\$11,626		
Costs	(\$1,582)		
Benefits minus cost	\$10,044		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

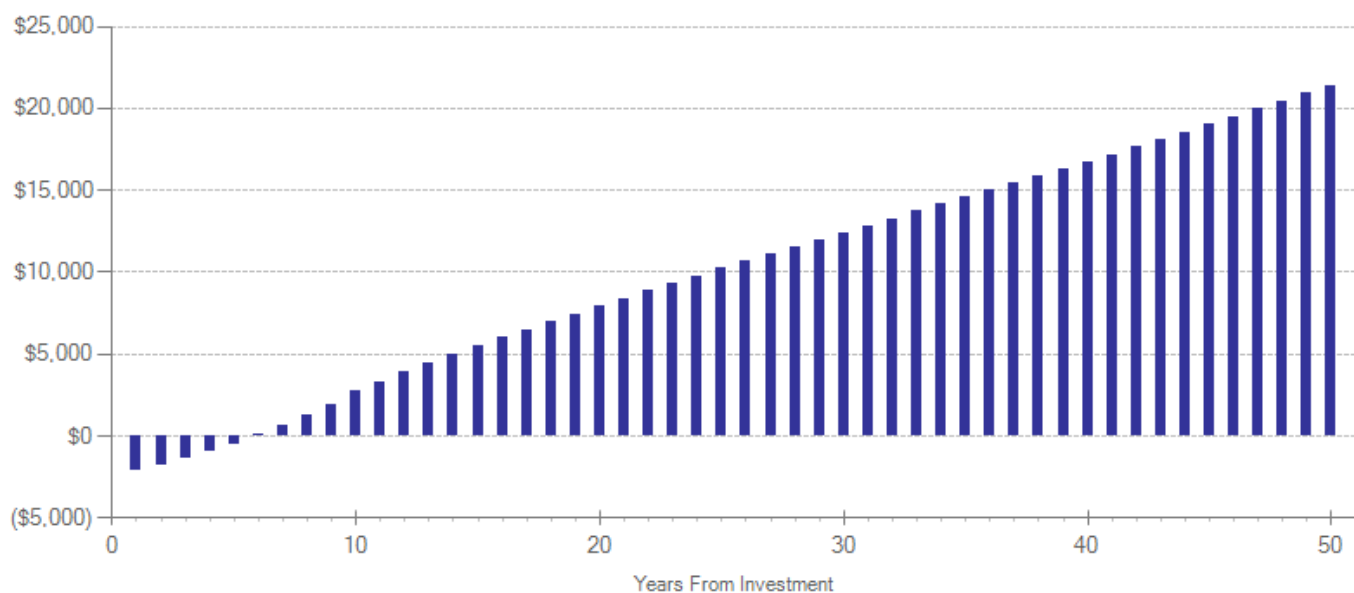
Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$223	\$632	\$111	\$966
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	\$2,665	\$1,137	\$1,320	\$0	\$5,122
Child abuse and neglect	\$3,992	\$1,239	\$0	\$618	\$5,850
K-12 special education	\$0	\$97	\$0	\$49	\$146
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$1
Health care (major depression)	\$39	\$118	\$116	\$59	\$332
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$790)	(\$790)
Totals	\$6,696	\$2,814	\$2,069	\$47	\$11,626

Detailed Cost Estimates					
	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$2,440	1	2007	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$1,582)
Comparison costs	\$1,000	1	2007	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Standard PCIT expenditures provided by Children's Administration (average reimbursement rate for families receiving PCIT in Washington in 2007). WSIPP estimate of additional motivational component costs calculated on extra therapist time required.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).

**Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)**



**Meta-Analysis of Program Effects**

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	2	-0.706	0.197	0.000	-0.468	0.197	10	-0.468	0.197	17

## Subsidized guardianship (Title IV-E waivers)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Subsidized Guardianship is a permanent placement alternative that does not require termination of parental rights. In addition to the outcomes reported here, three evaluations demonstrated a significant positive impact on placement permanency.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$633	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Taxpayers	\$437	Benefits minus costs	\$7,590
Other	\$189	Probability of a positive net present value	100 %
Other indirect	\$2,247		
Total	\$3,507		
Costs	\$4,083		
Benefits minus cost	\$7,590		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$19	\$59	\$10	\$88
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	\$242	\$103	\$120	\$0	\$465
Child abuse and neglect	\$388	\$18	\$0	\$9	\$415
Out-of-home placement	\$0	\$287	\$0	\$146	\$434
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (major depression)	\$3	\$10	\$10	\$5	\$28
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,077	\$2,077
Totals	\$633	\$437	\$189	\$2,247	\$3,507

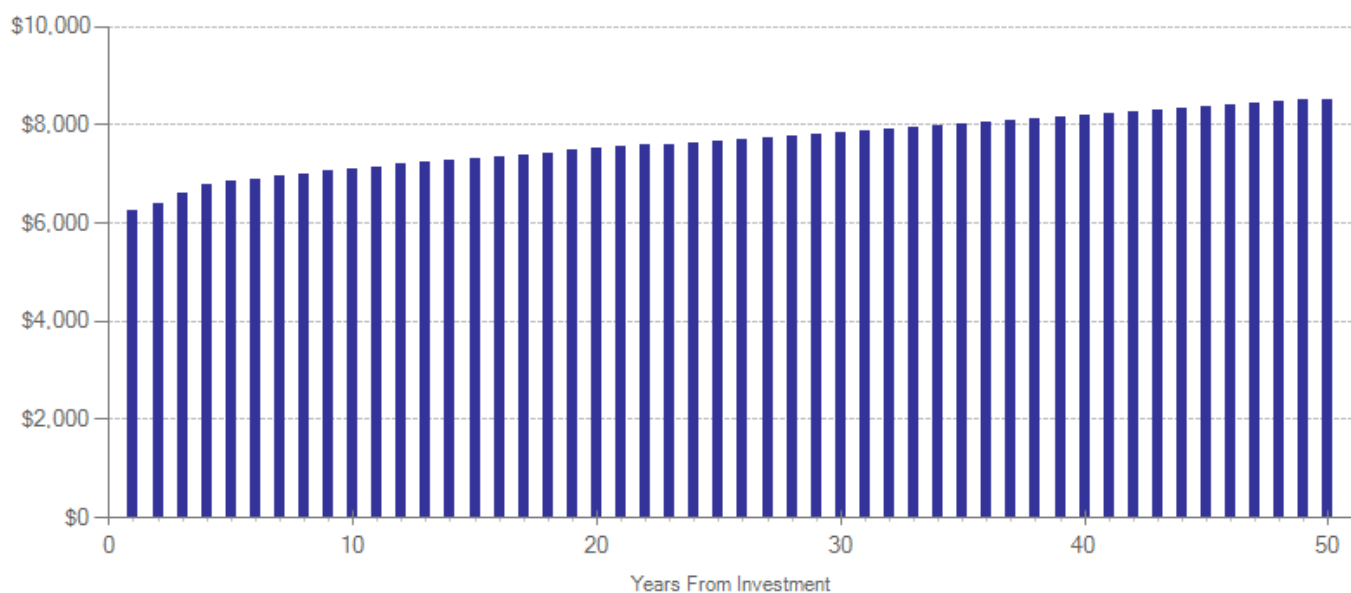
Detailed Cost Estimates					
	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$0	1	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	\$4,083
Comparison costs	\$4,011	1	2011	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Weighted average difference between comparison group and waiver group in three state evaluation reports: IL, IA, & WI.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).



**Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)**



**Meta-Analysis of Program Effects**

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	2	-0.096	0.100	0.335	-0.096	0.100	14	-0.096	0.100	17
Out-of-home placement	Primary	1	-0.434	0.119	0.001	-0.352	0.119	14	-0.352	0.119	17

## SafeCare

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

**Program Description:** Formerly known as Project 12-Ways, SafeCare (<http://publichealth.gsu.edu/968.html>) is a manualized parent-training curriculum for parents who are at-risk or have been reported for child maltreatment. Trained professionals work with at-risk families in their home environments to improve parents' skills in several domains, such as planning and implementing activities with their children, responding appropriately to child behaviors, improving home safety, and addressing health and safety issues. SafeCare is generally provided in weekly home visits lasting from 1-2 hours. The program typically lasts 18-20 weeks for each family.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$1,305	Benefit to cost ratio	\$13.06
Taxpayers	\$542	Benefits minus costs	\$2,112
Other	\$357	Probability of a positive net present value	98 %
Other indirect	\$85		
Total	\$2,289		
Costs	(\$177)		
Benefits minus cost	\$2,112		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$40	\$110	\$20	\$169
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	\$457	\$195	\$226	\$0	\$878
Child abuse and neglect	\$841	\$261	\$0	\$130	\$1,231
K-12 special education	\$0	\$25	\$0	\$13	\$38
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (major depression)	\$7	\$21	\$21	\$11	\$59
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$88)	(\$88)
Totals	\$1,305	\$542	\$357	\$85	\$2,289

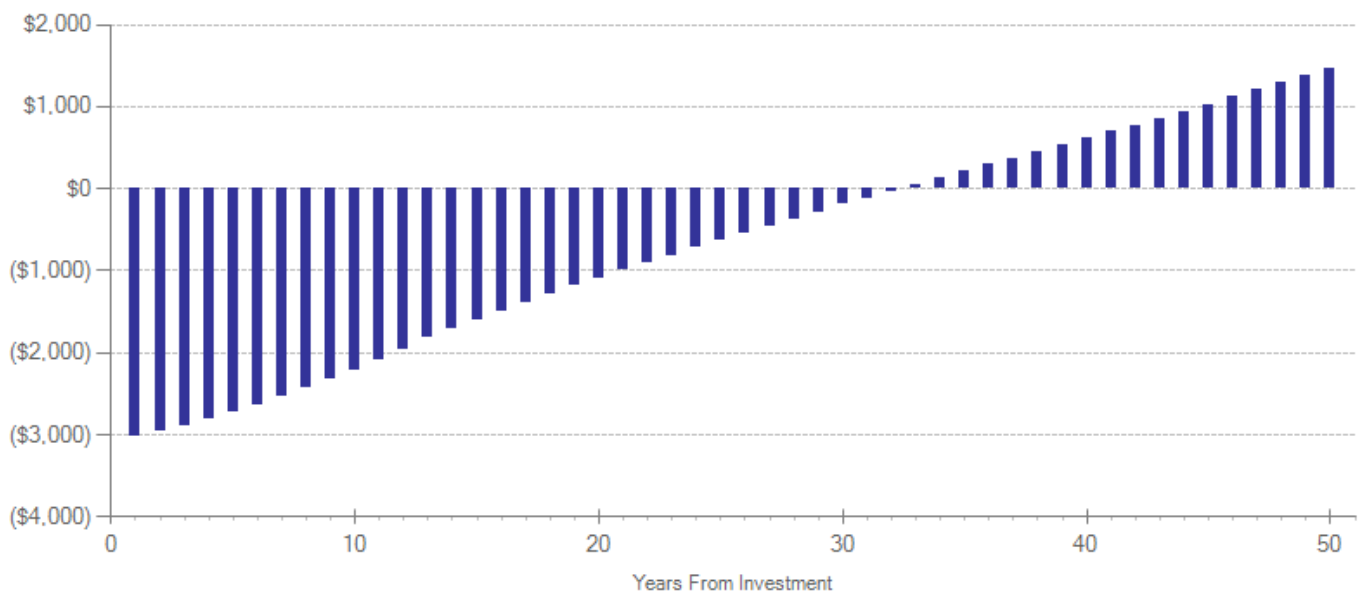
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$1,950	1	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$177)
Comparison costs	\$1,780	0	2010	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	25 %

Costs for SafeCare provided by Washington Department of Social and Health Services, March 2012. Based on costs for eighteen home visits per family, including supervision, coaching, and travel time, plus a \$60 per-family cost for concrete services. In the evaluation of SafeCare described here, the results achieved by the intervention were achieved against a comparison group who received an equal number of home visits. However, the comparison group did not receive the manualized SafeCare curriculum, SafeCare health kits and handouts, or fidelity monitoring for the home visitors. Costs for the comparison group were computed by estimating a cost of \$100 for each family for these three components and subtracting that from the SafeCare cost.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).

**Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)**



## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	1	-0.113	0.058	0.051	-0.091	0.058	7	-0.091	0.058	17

## Alternative response

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Alternative Response (also called Family Assessment Response or Differential Response) is a system of responding to referrals to Child Protective Services that is an alternative to a traditional investigation. If there are no imminent concerns about a child's safety, the Alternative Response method conducts a family assessment, with the goal of engaging a family to determine strengths and needs and plan for the future, without requiring a determination that maltreatment has occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. It is perceived by some as less intrusive and less confrontational than a traditional investigation.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$788	Benefit to cost ratio	\$14.70
Taxpayers	\$345	Benefits minus costs	\$1,338
Other	\$247	Probability of a positive net present value	100 %
Other indirect	\$56		
Total	\$1,436		
Costs	(\$98)		
Benefits minus cost	\$1,338		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$27	\$76	\$14	\$117
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	\$316	\$135	\$156	\$0	\$607
Child abuse and neglect	\$468	\$21	\$0	\$11	\$500
Out-of-home placement	\$0	\$136	\$0	\$68	\$204
K-12 special education	\$0	\$12	\$0	\$6	\$18
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (major depression)	\$5	\$14	\$14	\$7	\$40
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$49)	(\$49)
Totals	\$788	\$345	\$247	\$56	\$1,436

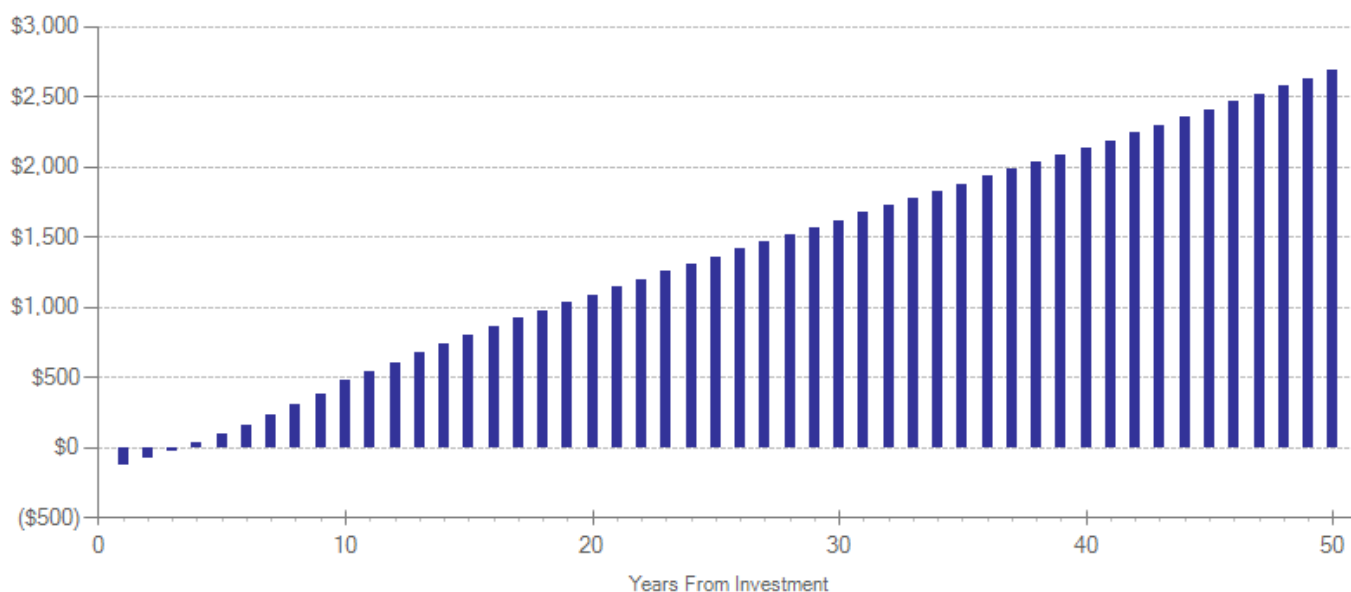
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$92	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$98)
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

The two major evaluations of Alternative Response systems found different results in their cost analyses. In the Minnesota evaluation, the observed costs for Alternative Response clients were slightly lower than those for clients receiving service-as-usual. In Ohio, the observed costs for Alternative Response clients were slightly higher than those for clients receiving service-as-usual. To be cautious, we have used the per-family estimates from the Ohio evaluation (Loman et al., 2010).

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.

### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	3	-0.095	0.032	0.003	-0.078	0.032	8	-0.078	0.032	9
Out-of-home placement	Primary	2	-0.296	0.116	0.011	-0.178	0.116	8	-0.178	0.116	9

## Triple P Positive Parenting Program (All levels)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Triple P – Positive Parenting Program (all levels) is a universal prevention program that aims to increase the skills and confidence of parents in order to prevent the development of serious behavioral and emotional problems in their children. Triple P has five levels of intensity. The base level is a media campaign that aims to increase awareness of parenting resources and inform parents about solutions to common behavioral problems. Levels two and three are primary health care interventions for children with mild behavioral difficulties, whereas levels four and five are more intensive individual- or class-based parenting programs for families of children with more challenging behavior problems. The evaluation in this study was a population-based trial that provided all levels of the program.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$633	Benefit to cost ratio	\$8.80
Taxpayers	\$375	Benefits minus costs	\$1,127
Other	\$205	Probability of a positive net present value	100 %
Other indirect	\$58		
Total	\$1,272		
Costs	(\$146)		
Benefits minus cost	\$1,127		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$23	\$62	\$11	\$96
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	\$264	\$113	\$130	\$0	\$508
Child abuse and neglect	\$364	\$17	\$0	\$8	\$389
Out-of-home placement	\$0	\$201	\$0	\$100	\$301
K-12 special education	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$5	\$14
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (major depression)	\$4	\$13	\$13	\$6	\$36
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$73)	(\$73)
Totals	\$633	\$375	\$205	\$58	\$1,272

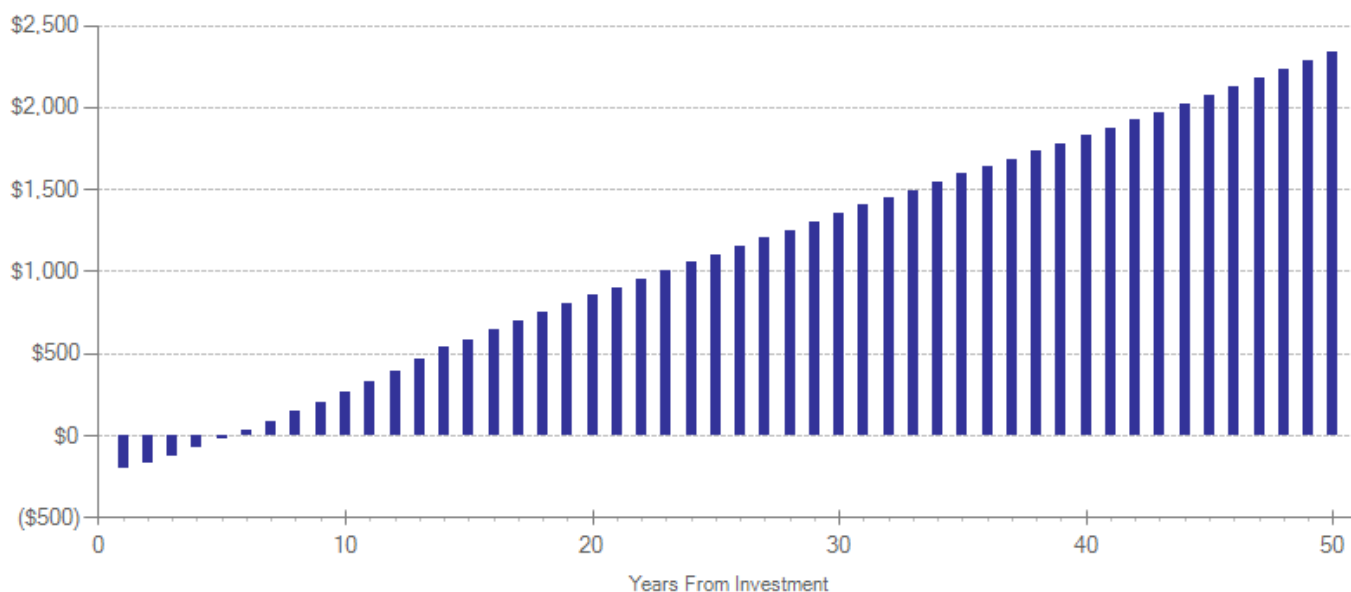
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$137	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$146)
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	20 %

Training costs estimated from Foster, E. M., Prinz, R. J., Sanders, M. R., & Shapiro, C. J. (2008). The costs of a public health infrastructure for delivering parenting and family support. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 30(5), 493-501; parenting program costs estimated by multiplying average Washington cost per family by 10 percent of the population assumed to receive the parenting program, distributed over 100 percent of the population.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.

### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	4	-0.139	0.005	0.000	-0.139	0.005	6	-0.139	0.005	16
Out-of-home placement	Primary	4	-0.311	0.005	0.000	-0.311	0.005	6	-0.311	0.005	16

## Flexible funding (Title IV-E waivers)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: The flexible funding allowed by states obtaining Title IV-E waivers is designed to allow states to reallocate dollars normally used for foster care to other types of child welfare services, such as prevention or treatment.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$117	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Taxpayers	\$71	Benefits minus costs	\$249
Other	\$37	Probability of a positive net present value	94 %
Other indirect	\$25		
Total	\$249		
Costs	\$0		
Benefits minus cost	\$249		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$4	\$11	\$2	\$17
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	\$48	\$20	\$24	\$0	\$92
Child abuse and neglect	\$68	\$3	\$0	\$2	\$73
Out-of-home placement	\$0	\$39	\$0	\$20	\$59
K-12 special education	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$1	\$3
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (major depression)	\$1	\$2	\$2	\$1	\$6
Totals	\$117	\$71	\$37	\$25	\$249

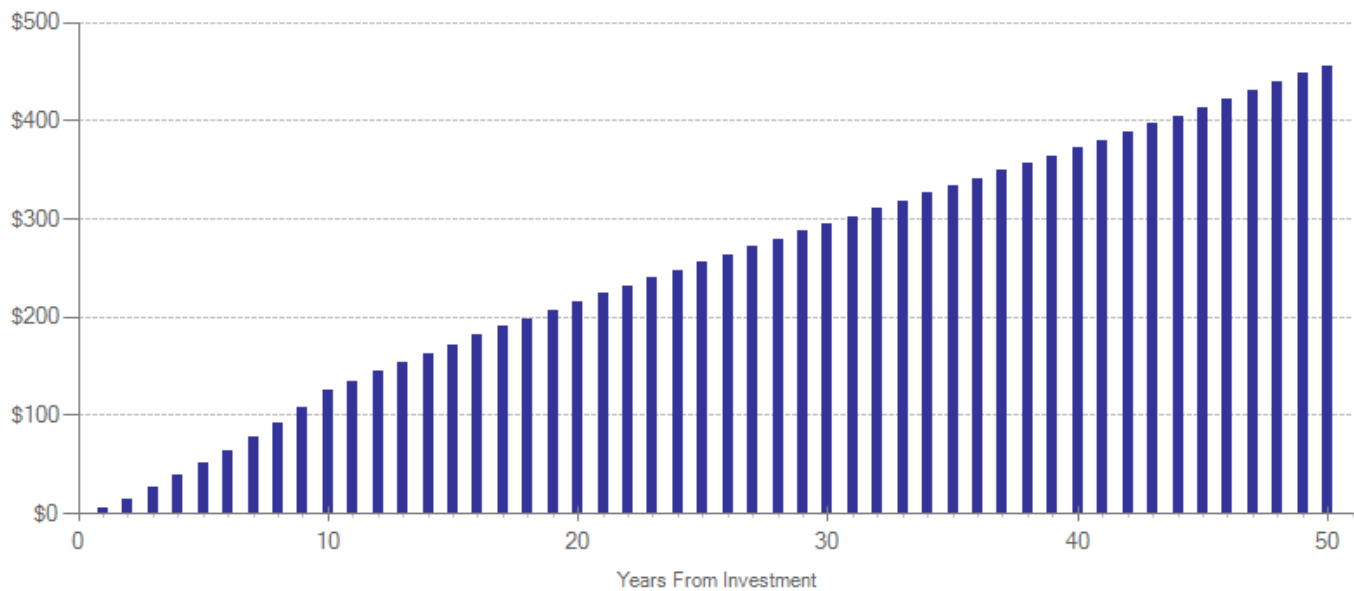
Detailed Cost Estimates					
				Summary statistics	
	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars		
Program costs	\$0	1	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	\$0
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2011	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

One state evaluation reported that children on the waiver cost more than comparison children, one evaluation reported waiver children cost less than comparison children. In nearly all evaluations, the waiver was reported as "cost-neutral", which was the aim of the waiver: to be able to re-allocate dollars normally spent on foster care to other services. Therefore, we have taken a cautious approach and estimated that the cost of this program is zero relative to business-as-usual.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).



### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



### Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	3	-0.045	0.032	0.001	-0.020	0.032	8	-0.020	0.032	17
Out-of-home placement	Primary	5	-0.098	0.045	0.001	-0.045	0.045	8	-0.045	0.045	17

## Parents as Teachers

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Parents as Teachers (<http://www.parentsasteachers.org/>) is a home visiting program for parents and children with a main goal of having children ready to learn by the time they go to school. Parents are visited monthly by parent educators with some college education. Visits typically begin during the mother's pregnancy and may continue until the child enters kindergarten.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$2,542	Benefit to cost ratio	\$0.66
Taxpayers	\$1,128	Benefits minus costs	(\$1,494)
Other	\$1,133	Probability of a positive net present value	36 %
Other indirect	(\$1,977)		
Total	\$2,825		
Costs	(\$4,319)		
Benefits minus cost	(\$1,494)		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	(\$6)	(\$18)	(\$3)	(\$27)
Subtotals	\$0	(\$6)	(\$18)	(\$3)	(\$27)
From secondary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$73	\$218	\$37	\$327
Labor market earnings (test scores)	\$1,704	\$727	\$899	\$0	\$3,330
Child abuse and neglect	\$959	\$302	\$0	\$151	\$1,413
K-12 special education	\$0	\$17	\$0	\$8	\$25
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (educational attainment)	(\$15)	\$117	(\$88)	\$59	\$73
Subtotals	\$2,648	\$1,236	\$1,030	\$255	\$5,168
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	(\$106)	(\$102)	\$121	(\$2,229)	(\$2,316)
Totals	\$2,542	\$1,128	\$1,133	(\$1,977)	\$2,825

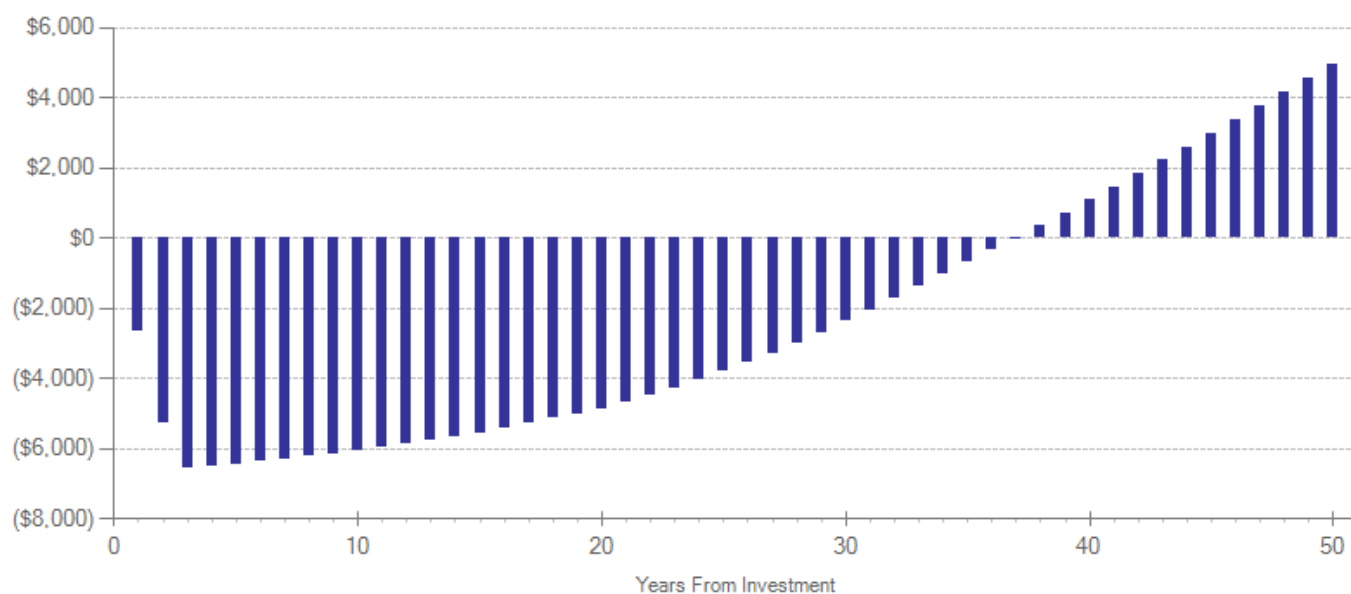
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$1,450	2.5	2003	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$4,319)
Comparison costs	\$0	2.5	2003	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Average annual cost provided by Parents as Teachers National Center in 2003. Average length of program estimated by WSIPP.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).

### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
High school graduation	Primary	1	-0.018	0.189	0.926	-0.018	0.189	22	-0.018	0.189	22
Test scores	Secondary	5	0.109	0.075	0.149	0.073	0.075	4	0.036	0.037	17
Child abuse and neglect	Secondary	1	-0.378	0.537	0.482	-0.378	0.537	3	-0.378	0.537	13
Repeat teen birth	Primary	1	0.089	0.215	0.678	0.089	0.215	22	0.089	0.215	22

## Healthy Families America

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Healthy Families America (<http://www.healthyfamiliesamerica.org>) is a network of programs that grew out of the Hawaii Healthy Start program. At-risk mothers are identified and enrolled either during pregnancy or shortly after the birth of a child. The intervention involves home visits by trained paraprofessionals who provide information on parenting and child development, parenting classes, and case management.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$2,604	Benefit to cost ratio	\$0.68
Taxpayers	\$2,433	Benefits minus costs	(\$1,506)
Other	\$203	Probability of a positive net present value	47 %
Other indirect	(\$2,048)		
Total	\$3,192		
Costs	(\$4,698)		
Benefits minus cost	(\$1,506)		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$1	\$2	\$0	\$3
Labor market earnings (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$2,137	\$911	\$0	\$1	\$3,049
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$3	\$0	\$5	\$0	\$8
Labor market earnings (illicit drug abuse/dependence)	(\$8)	(\$3)	\$0	\$0	(\$12)
Health care (illicit drug abuse/dependence)	(\$1)	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$1)	(\$6)
Health care (major depression)	\$12	\$37	\$46	\$18	\$113
Public assistance	(\$238)	\$753	\$0	\$0	\$516
Subtotals	\$1,905	\$1,697	\$51	\$19	\$3,672
From secondary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$8	\$21	\$4	\$33
Labor market earnings (test scores)	\$294	\$125	\$155	\$0	\$575
Child abuse and neglect	\$208	\$66	\$0	\$33	\$307
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$2	\$6
K-12 special education	\$0	\$308	\$0	\$154	\$463
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (educational attainment)	(\$2)	\$19	(\$14)	\$9	\$12
Subtotals	\$500	\$530	\$163	\$202	\$1,395
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$199	\$206	(\$11)	(\$2,269)	(\$1,875)
Totals	\$2,604	\$2,433	\$203	(\$2,048)	\$3,192

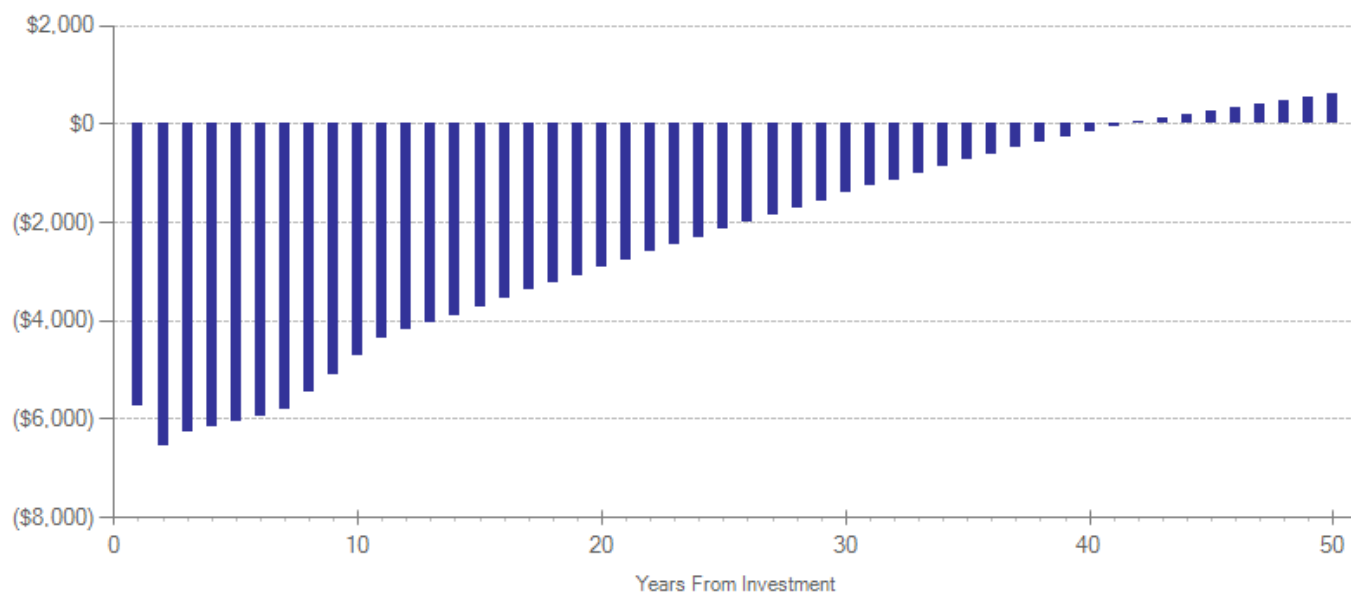
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$3,348	1.18	2004	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$4,698)
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2004	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Average annual cost per family from HFA survey of sites, FY2004 (available from: [http://www.healthyfamiliesamerica.org/network\\_resources/hfa\\_state\\_of\\_state\\_systems.pdf](http://www.healthyfamiliesamerica.org/network_resources/hfa_state_of_state_systems.pdf)). Average length of service provided by Prevent Child Abuse America, conversation in September, 2004.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).

### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Test scores	Secondary	4	0.013	0.098	0.898	0.013	0.098	5	0.006	0.048	17
Child abuse and neglect	Secondary	7	-0.135	0.133	0.313	-0.080	0.133	2	-0.080	0.133	12
K-12 grade repetition	Secondary	1	-0.015	0.123	0.903	-0.015	0.123	7	-0.015	0.123	17
K-12 special education	Secondary	1	-0.216	0.116	0.062	-0.216	0.116	7	-0.216	0.116	17
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	Secondary	2	-0.065	0.125	0.606	-0.065	0.125	5	-0.027	0.053	10
Alcohol abuse or dependence	Primary	1	-0.153	0.172	0.373	-0.083	0.172	25	-0.083	0.172	35
Public assistance	Primary	3	-0.019	0.046	0.669	-0.020	0.046	25	-0.020	0.046	35
Major depressive disorder	Primary	3	-0.069	0.061	0.253	-0.068	0.061	25	-0.023	0.020	27
Illicit drug abuse or dependence	Primary	1	0.021	0.163	0.895	0.012	0.163	25	0.012	0.163	35
Internalizing symptoms	Secondary	2	-0.160	0.145	0.271	-0.160	0.145	5	-0.067	0.061	10

## Other home visiting programs for at-risk mothers and children

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: This broad grouping of programs focuses on mothers considered to be at risk for parenting problems, based on factors such as maternal age, marital status and education, low household income, lack of social supports, or in some programs, mothers testing positive for drugs at the child's birth. Depending on the program, the content of the home visits consists of instruction in child development and health, referrals for service, or social and emotional support. Some programs provide additional services, such as preschool. This group of programs also includes a subset that is specifically targeted toward preventing repeat pregnancy and birth in the adolescent years.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$2,666	Benefit to cost ratio	\$0.45
Taxpayers	\$1,285	Benefits minus costs	(\$3,133)
Other	\$1,320	Probability of a positive net present value	26 %
Other indirect	(\$2,695)		
Total	\$2,576		
Costs	(\$5,709)		
Benefits minus cost	(\$3,133)		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$8	\$20	\$4	\$32
Labor market earnings (major depression)	\$219	\$94	\$0	\$0	\$313
Health care (major depression)	\$62	\$188	\$185	\$96	\$530
Subtotals	\$281	\$289	\$205	\$100	\$875
From secondary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$47	\$127	\$24	\$197
Labor market earnings (test scores)	\$1,946	\$830	\$961	\$0	\$3,737
Child abuse and neglect	\$429	\$20	\$0	\$10	\$458
Out-of-home placement	\$0	\$47	\$0	\$23	\$70
K-12 special education	\$0	\$25	\$0	\$12	\$37
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care (major depression)	\$9	\$28	\$28	\$14	\$80
Subtotals	\$2,384	\$996	\$1,116	\$84	\$4,580
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$2,879)	(\$2,879)
Totals	\$2,666	\$1,285	\$1,320	(\$2,695)	\$2,576

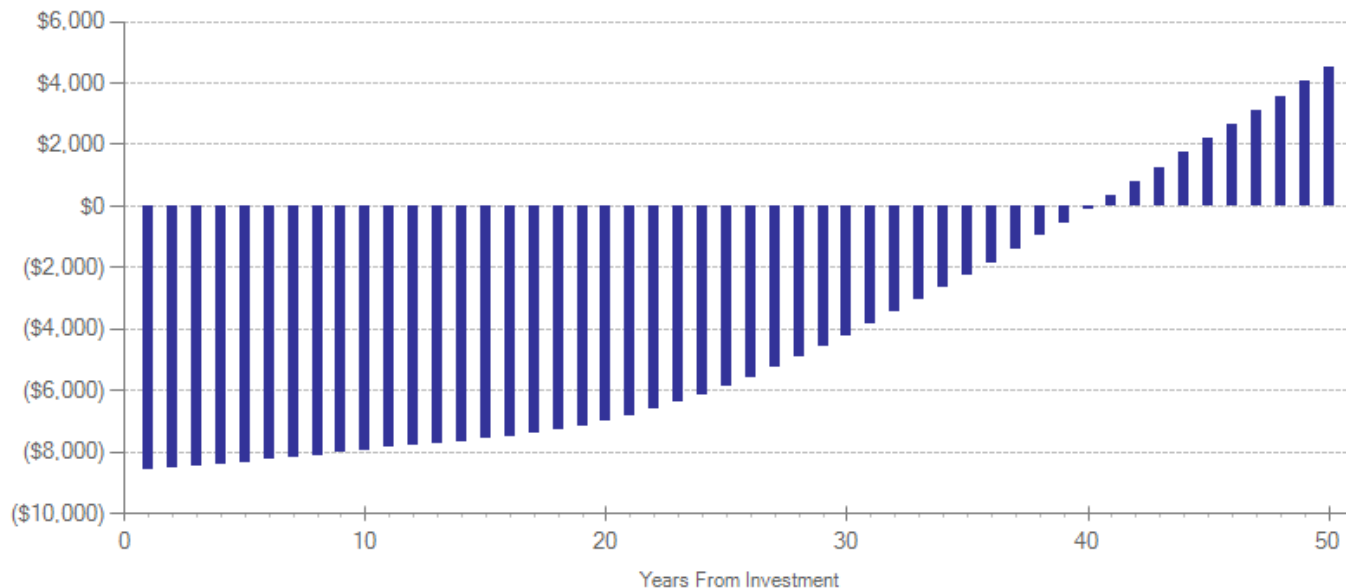
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$5,368	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$5,709)
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

WSIPP analysis, based on costs published in Black, M.M., H. Dubowitz, J. Hutcheson, J. Berenson-Howard, & R.H. Starr Jr. (1995). A randomized clinical trial of home intervention for children with failure to thrive. *Pediatrics*, 95(6), 807-814; Dawson, P., Van Doorninck, W.J., & Robinson, J.L. (1989). Effects of home-based, informal social support on child health. *Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics*, 10(2), 63-67; Ernst, C.C., T.M. Grant, A.P. Streissguth, & P.D. Alcohol drug-abusing mothers: II. Three-year findings from the Sampson (1999). Intervention with high risk Seattle model of paraprofessional advocacy. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 27(1), 19-38; and Hardy, J.B., & Streett, R. (1989). Family support and parenting education in the home: An effective extension of clinic-based preventive health care Institute analysis, based on costs published in Black, M.M., H. Dubowitz, J. Hutcheson, J. Berenson-Howard, & R.H. Starr Jr. (1995). A randomized clinical trial of home intervention for children with failure to thrive. *Pediatrics*, 95(6), 807-814; Dawson, P., Van Doorninck, W.J., & Robinson, J.L. (1989). Effects of home-based, informal social support on child health. *Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics*, 10(2), 63-67; Ernst, C.C., T.M. Grant, A.P. Streissguth, & P.D. alcohol and drug-abusing mothers: II. Three-year findings from the Sampson (1999). Intervention with high risk Seattle model of paraprofessional advocacy. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 27(1), 19-38; and Hardy, J.B. and Streett, R. (1989). Family support and parenting education in the home: An effective extension of clinic-based preventive health care services for poor children. *Journal of Pediatrics*, 115, 927-931.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.

### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
High school graduation	Primary	1	0.062	0.093	0.504	0.062	0.093	22	0.062	0.093	22
Test scores	Secondary	6	0.303	0.127	0.017	0.083	0.127	2	0.041	0.062	17
Child abuse and neglect	Secondary	11	-0.412	0.209	0.048	-0.215	0.209	10	-0.215	0.209	17
Out-of-home placement	Secondary	6	-0.107	0.226	0.636	-0.104	0.226	8	-0.104	0.226	17
Major depressive disorder	Primary	4	-0.084	0.089	0.000	-0.069	0.089	24	-0.023	0.029	29
Repeat teen pregnancy	Primary	6	-0.108	0.123	0.382	-0.043	0.123	19	-0.043	0.123	19
Repeat teen birth	Primary	6	-0.324	0.107	0.002	-0.193	0.107	19	-0.193	0.107	19

## Parent Child Home Program

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: The Parent-Child Home Program (<http://www.parent-child.org/>) is targeted at two- and three- year olds whose parents have a limited education or who have other obstacles to educational success. The program involves twice weekly, half-hour visits from trained paraprofessionals over a period of two years. Each week, the visitor brings a new toy or book which she uses to demonstrate verbal interaction techniques and encourage learning through play.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$2,066	Benefit to cost ratio	\$0.27
Taxpayers	\$1,087	Benefits minus costs	(\$4,118)
Other	\$1,018	Probability of a positive net present value	26 %
Other indirect	(\$2,684)		
Total	\$1,486		
Costs	(\$5,604)		
Benefits minus cost	(\$4,118)		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Labor market earnings (test scores)	\$2,066	\$881	\$1,018	\$0	\$3,965
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	(\$4)	\$0	(\$2)	(\$6)
K-12 special education	\$0	\$210	\$0	\$104	\$314
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$2,786)	(\$2,786)
Totals	\$2,066	\$1,087	\$1,018	(\$2,684)	\$1,486

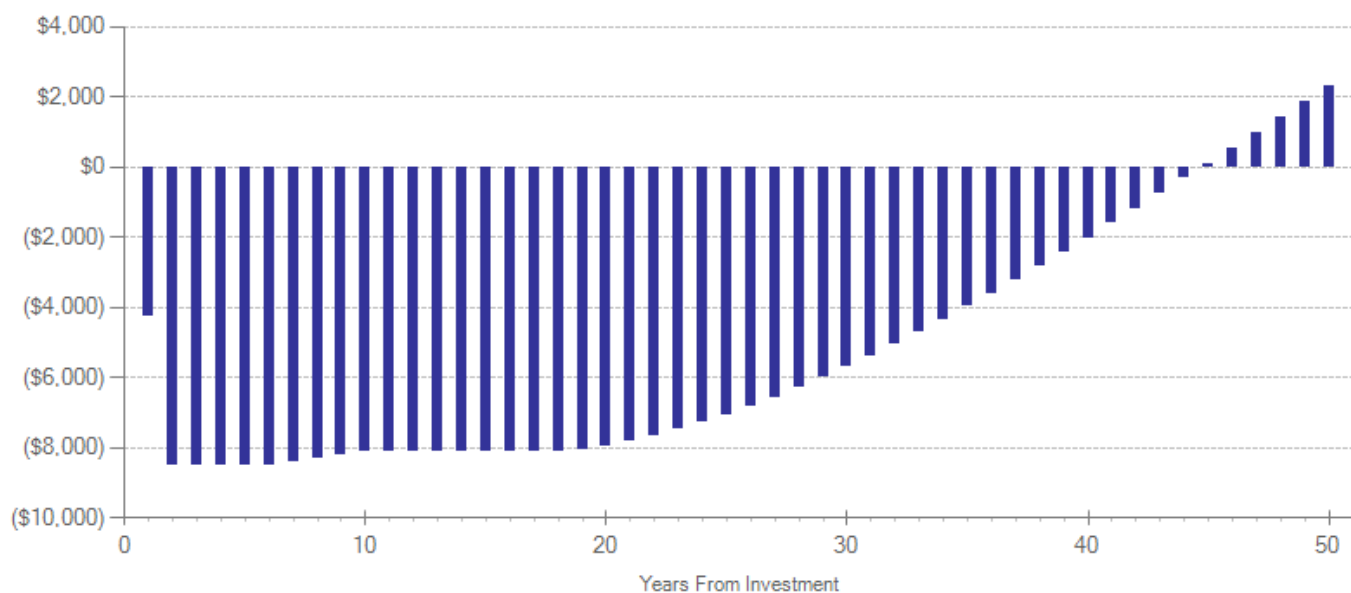
Detailed Cost Estimates					
	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$2,800	2	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$5,604)
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2011	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Average annual cost per family provided by The Parent-Child Home Program's National Center, June, 2011.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).



**Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)**



**Meta-Analysis of Program Effects**

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Test scores	Primary	4	0.214	0.163	0.188	0.084	0.163	4	0.041	0.080	17
K-12 grade repetition	Primary	1	-0.285	0.354	0.421	-0.058	0.354	8	-0.058	0.354	17
K-12 special education	Primary	1	-0.626	0.272	0.021	-0.127	0.272	8	0.021	0.046	17

## Other family preservation services (non-Homebuilders®)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: "Other" Family Preservation Services Programs have the same goals as "intensive" family preservation services: to prevent removal of a child from his or her biological home (or to promote his or her return to that home) by improving family functioning. However, "other" FPS programs lack the rigorous criteria for implementation as defined by the Homebuilders® model.

Benefit-Cost Summary			
Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	(\$251)	Benefit to cost ratio	(\$0.63)
Taxpayers	(\$100)	Benefits minus costs	(\$5,053)
Other	\$0	Probability of a positive net present value	0 %
Other indirect	(\$1,603)		
Total	(\$1,954)		
Costs	(\$3,099)		
Benefits minus cost	(\$5,053)		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical manual](#).

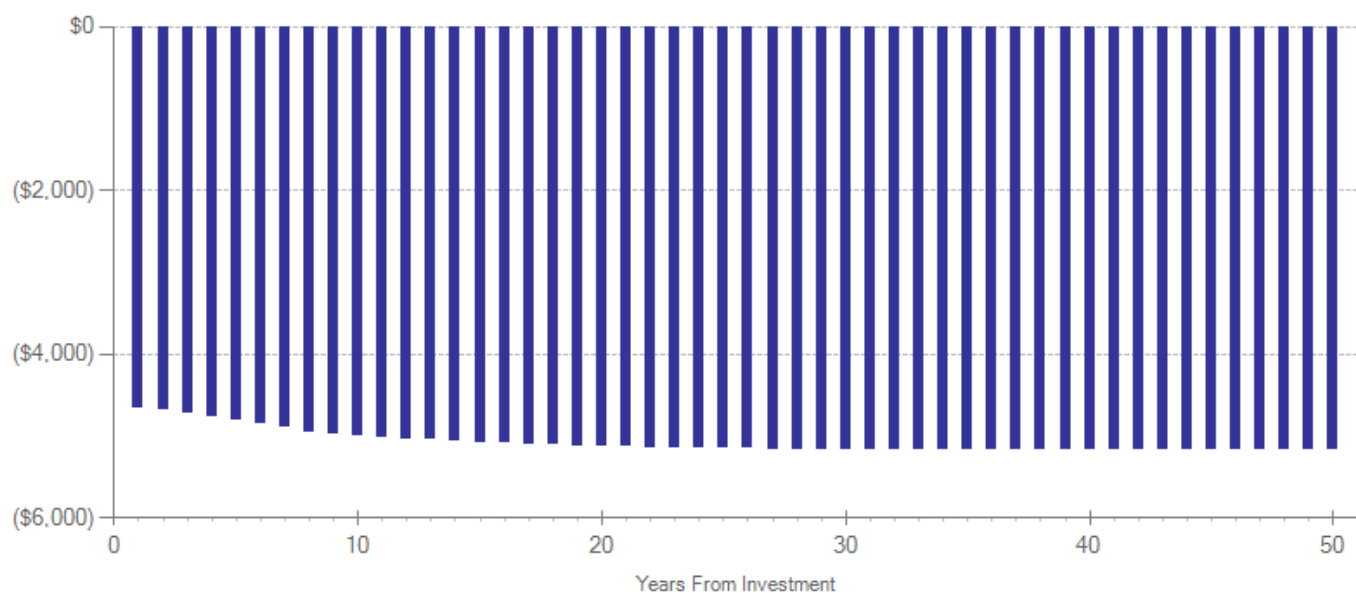
Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates					
Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Child abuse and neglect	(\$251)	(\$11)	\$0	(\$6)	(\$269)
Out-of-home placement	\$0	(\$88)	\$0	(\$45)	(\$133)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,552)	(\$1,552)
Totals	(\$251)	(\$100)	\$0	(\$1,603)	(\$1,954)

Detailed Cost Estimates					
	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$2,846	1	2003	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	(\$3,099)
Comparison costs	\$314	1	2003	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Program costs per family provided by DSHS Children's Administration, 2008. WSIPP adjusted for multiple children per family. Comparison group costs calculated based on social worker time.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical manual](#).

### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



### Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	7	0.085	0.053	0.107	0.071	0.053	11	0.071	0.053	17
Out-of-home placement	Primary	11	-0.002	0.081	0.986	0.026	0.081	11	0.026	0.081	17

## Family Team Decision Making

Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Family Team Decision-Making, used in Washington State's child welfare system, involves meetings with parents and other family members, the child (when appropriate), friends, foster parents, caseworkers, and other professionals to make decisions involving child removal, change of placement, and reunification or other permanency plans.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects											
Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Out-of-home placement	Primary	1	-0.005	0.020	0.750	-0.004	0.020	9	-0.004	0.020	9

## Fostering Healthy Futures

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: Fostering Healthy Futures is an intensive mentoring program for children, ages 9 to 11, who had been placed in foster care because of maltreatment within the previous year. Children are paired with mentors who meet with them 2 to 4 hours per week for 30 weeks. Children also attend weekly group meetings that focus on emotion recognition, perspective taking, problem solving, anger management, cultural identity, change & loss, healthy relationships, peer pressure, abuse prevention, and future orientation.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects											
Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Out-of-home placement	Primary	1	0.358	0.237	0.130	0.134	0.237	11	0.134	0.237	17
Internalizing symptoms	Primary	1	-0.193	0.170	0.257	-0.096	0.170	11	-0.040	0.071	16
Post-traumatic stress	Primary	1	-0.314	0.169	0.063	-0.157	0.169	11	-0.157	0.169	16

# Multisystemic Therapy (MST) for child abuse and neglect

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: MST-CAN is an intensive in-home program, which promotes the parent's ability to monitor and discipline their children and replace deviant peer relationships with pro-social friendships. In the child welfare setting, MST has been rigorously evaluated against enhanced outpatient treatment in one small study, for families referred to CPS for physical abuse.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects											
Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	1	-0.633	0.527	0.230	-0.474	0.527	15	-0.474	0.527	17
Out-of-home placement	Primary	1	-0.627	0.334	0.061	-0.470	0.334	15	-0.470	0.334	17

# Structured Decision Making Risk Assessment

Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: The Structured Decision Making (SDM) model is a system of assessment tools used at various decision points in the child welfare system. Washington State's child welfare system has implemented the SDM risk assessment tool to classify families on their risk of further child maltreatment. This effect size is specific to Washington's implementation of the risk assessment, and should not be interpreted as a statement on the effectiveness of Structured Decision Making as a whole.

## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Out-of-home placement	Primary	1	-0.006	0.020	0.690	-0.005	0.020	9	-0.005	0.020	9

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